

(when it was tape-recorded). But in June 1989 the bird was heard calling in Quebrada Yaguana at Sozoranga (Bloch *et al.* 1991). Birds occasionally perched up to 3 m in low bushes and trees and called repeatedly.

On 27 January 1991 a dispute involved three individuals chasing and violently attacking each other up to 2 m off the ground, making short flights from branch to branch and calling very loudly. *H. erythrocephalus* is a hole-nester (the first occupied nest-hole was found by M. Kessler in February 1986 at El Caucho in the North-West Peru Biosphere Reserve in Tumbes Department; Parker *et al.* 1989) and at least four probable nest-holes were found, surrounded by low scrub, in the crumbling roadside earth-cliffs near Sozoranga. The bird is threatened by deforestation and understorey clearance in the tropical and subtropical zones, and except for an outlying population in Manabí Province, Ecuador (Parker & Carr 1992, R. Ridgely), it is confined to a small area of Ecuador's El Oro and Loja Provinces and adjacent northwestern Peru.

(to be continued)

The name of the Ecuadorean subspecies of the Chestnut-collared Swallow *Hirundo rufocollaris*

by Kenneth C. Parkes

Received 19 May 1992

In much of the literature, the Cave Swallow *Hirundo fulva* of the southern U.S., Mexico, and the West Indies, is credited with having two isolated subspecies on the west coast of South America, in Peru and Ecuador. Ridgely & Tudor (1989) considered these populations to represent a separate species, the Chestnut-collared Swallow *H. rufocollaris*, and this treatment is followed here. The type locality of *Hirundo rufocollaris* Peale, 1848, is in Peru. Chapman (1924) named the Ecuadorean population *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis*.

Earlier, Lawrence (1867) had described a new species as "*Hirundo aequatorialis*". This name has always been considered to be a synonym of *Tachycineta albiventer* Boddaert, 1783, the White-winged Swallow. Hellmayr (1935: 71, footnote) stated that "*aequatorialis*" of Lawrence was a misprint for "*aequatorialis*". Brooke (1974) accepted Hellmayr's dictum, and pointed out that once *Petrochelidon* was merged with *Hirundo*, as now accepted by the majority of authors, *P. rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman, 1924, would be preoccupied by *H. "aequatorialis"* Lawrence, 1867. Brooke therefore renamed the Ecuador subspecies of Chestnut-collared Swallow as *Hirundo (Petrochelidon) fulva chapmani*, nom. nov.

The difficulty with all of this is that Hellmayr's statement was contrary to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The name *aequatorialis* appears only once in Lawrence's paper (which Brooke had not seen), so that there is no internal evidence that this was in fact a

lapsus calami. Article 57(f) of the 3rd edition (Ride *et al.* 1985) of the Code states: "Except as specified in Article 58, a one-letter difference between species-group names is sufficient to prevent homonymy . . ." Article 58 lists 14 kinds of spelling differences that constitute exceptions to Article 57(f) such that names so differing are nevertheless homonymous; *none* of these exceptions applies to the case of *aequitiorialis* versus *aequatorialis*. Chapman's name *aequatorialis* will therefore stand for the Ecuadorean subspecies of Chestnut-collared Swallow, with *chapmani* Brooke as a synonym.

Although *Hirundo aequitorialis* Lawrence now rests in the synonymy of *Tachycineta albiventer*, that species is currently considered to be monotypic. Its type locality is Cayenne, and it has a very large range in South America. Lawrence (1867) gave the type locality of *aequitiorialis* as "Ecuador, Quito", but according to Hellmayr (1935), Lawrence's holotype, now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, is from the Río Napo. It is quite conceivable that geographic variation in *T. albiventer*, may be detected at some future time, in which case the name *aequitiorialis* may be revived for far western populations. Carnegie Museum of Natural History has no material from Ecuador, but two specimens from eastern Bolivia have distinctly longer wings than topotypes from Cayenne and specimens from eastern Amazonian Brazil.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to my colleague Robin K. Panza, who called my attention to long-forgotten nomenclatural notes on these swallows that I wrote at the time of the publication of Brooke's paper.

References:

- Brooke, R. K. 1974. Nomenclatural notes on and the type localities of some taxa in the Apodidae and Hirundinidae (Aves). *Durban Mus. Novit.* 10: 127-137.
- Chapman, F. M. 1924. Descriptions of new birds from Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. *Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 138.
- Hellmayr, C. E. 1935. Catalogue of birds of the Americas . . . part 8. *Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Ser.* 13 (8).
- Lawrence, G. N. 1867. Descriptions of six new species of birds of the families HIRUNDINIDAE, FORMICARIDAE [*sic*], TYRANNIDAE, and TROCHILIDAE. *Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York* 8: 400-405.
- Ride, W. D. L. *et al.* (editors). 1985. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 3rd ed. International Trust for Zool. Nomen., London.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. 1989. *The Birds of South America*. Vol. 1. Univ. Texas Press, Austin.

Address: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.